MYSORE UNIVERSITY BILL, 1956.

Presentation of Joint Select Committee Report.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, on behalf of the Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the University Bill, I present the Report and place a copy of it on the Table of the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Sri T. CHANNIAH (Minister for Public Health and Local Self-Government).—I lay on the Table statement showing action taken on promises made during October Session 1952, Budget Session 1953, Budget Session 1954, October Session 1954 and Budget Session 1955.

SECRETARY.—As required by rule 90-F of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Mysore Legislative Assembly, I lay on the table of the House the Mysore City and Town Municipalities (Amendment) Bill, 1956 as passed by the Legislative Council on 29th September 1956.

Member's Representation.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಆರ್.. ನಾಯ್ಡು (ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ).—ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು ನವೆಂಬರ್ ಒಂದನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಉದಯವಾಗಲಿದೆ. ಆ ದಿವಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ನವರು ಕೆಲವು ಗಂಟೆಗಳ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಉದಯವಾಗುವ ಸಮಾರಂಭ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದೇರೀತಿ ಇಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭೋತ್ಸವವನ್ನು ನವೆಂಬರ್ ಒಂದನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿಗೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿವಸ ಶುಭಲಗ್ನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಮನವಿಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಮ್ಮ ನಲಹೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1951-52, 1952-53 AND 1953-54

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next item on the Agenda is Voting on Demands for Excess Grants for the years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 53-54. Whether this cannot be taken up after the discussion on the Public Accounts Committee Report is a matter which I want to bring to the notice of the House; I leave it to the House to decide. But, it is not illegal if that is done, nor is it irregular.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Yes, Sir. That would be the correct procedure.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—Sir, you were good enough to remark there is nothing illegal or irregular about taking Excess Grants even before the Public Accounts Committee Report is discussed. This procedure was envisaged because yesterday the Report could not come up for discussion. There is very little business on the agenda if this is not taken up. Appropriation Bill No. 3 may not take more than a few minutes. Therefore, I request you to allow discussion on this.

Mr. SPEAKER.—First we shall take up Mysore Appropriation Bill No. 3.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 3) BILL, 1956.

Introduction.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—Sir, I introduce† the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, which has been published in the *Mysore Gazette* under Rule 48 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Mysore Legislative Assembly.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I move :†

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The Bill is a very simple measure. As laid down under the provision of the Constitution this Bill has been placed before the Hon'ble House. These are voted items and therefore it has come up for the approval of the House. I therefore pray the House may be pleased to give its accord to this Bill.

†Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved.

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No 3) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration."

†Introduced and moved with the recommendation of the Rajpramukh.

*Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Sir, the Minister said that this Bill is a simple one and that it would take only a few minutes. I think when an Appropriation Bill is laid before this House, it gives an opportunity to this House to study the present financial position and to review the work done by the Ministry and to offer remarks on the omissions and commissions of the Government. Sir, series of Appropriation Bills have been presented before this House and all of them have been passed in spite of opposition from this section and this is also one which seeks to regularise the supplementary grants. If I am not mistaken this will be the last Appropriation that would be presented by this Ministry and this will be the occasion to offer a few remarks on the present financial position and what should be the future financial policy. Sir, we are perplexed at the recent change in the Finance Ministry and we are not quite sure as to what would be the financial policy of the present Ministry. It may be remembered that there has been a change in the present Ministry. The person who was handling the finances has retired and a new person has taken up this responsibility. Sir, we came in to this House and suddenly we found a Chief Minister who was the Revenue Minister in the former Ministry. The Finance Minister has resigned and his place has been taken up by an Hon'ble Member who was an associate of the previous Ministry. What I want to know is about the financial policy of this Ministry, whether there has been any change in the policy or what was the difference of opinion in financial policy between the Ex-Chief Minister and the present Chief Minister or whether the resignation was due to personal reasons.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would like to bring to the notice of the Leader of the Opposition that I have already ruled out both the question and the Resolution in connection with the resignation of the Chief Minister and election of the new Chief Minister. You can speak only whether there is any change in the financial policy.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am dealing with matters concerned with the prestige of this House. I want to know whether there has been any change in the financial policy. I wish the Chief Minister takes this House into confidence and inform us about the reason that led to the resignation of the previous Ministry. Convention demands, Democracy demands that he should take this House into confidence. Even in the Parliament recently when the Finance Minister resigned, the very next day he took the House into confidence and explained the reason. In British Democracy also whenever a Minister resigns he takes the House into confidence and explains the reasons for the resignation.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This question was raised in the presence of the ex-Chief Minister, but he did not choose to make any statement.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not worried about the resignation. We are now at a critical position because Mysore is going to become a very big State. It is the Finance Minister who has to chalk out the future financial policy. The sudden change is causing grave anxiety not only to us but to the entire country.

Sir, many of the members must have read Sri. N. Madhava Rao's Report in which Sri K. Pattabhiraman was also a member. There they have clearly and unequivocally said that at the end of 1961 the deficit would be 12½ crores and that the Services alone would mean 7½ crores. That shows the critical financial position we are in. This requires a very sound financial policy. From 1st November other parts would join us and I do not know what their financial position is. So, now when the adjoining areas merge in Mysore, I think it is time for the present Ministry to take this House into confidence and work out as to what the future procedure should be. I would ask them,

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at least have they got an idea as to what the financial position would be and what is their aim, will it result in further deficit or whether they will tide over the present deficit. I hope the Finance Minister will take us into his confidence and give us a correct picture of the finances of this State.

The present Bill seeks only about Rs. 8½ lakhs. In the previous Appropriation Bills they wanted to appropriate crores of rupees. This demand compared to the past is less but I am not satisfied with that. On the other hand this Appropriation Bill is more dangerous than the previous Bill because by passing this we are going to give a blank cheque to the Government. You may see that all these demands are asked as token demands. For land revenue they want a token grant of Rs. 100, for Industries and Supplies, Rs. 400 and so on. This rather makes our position very irksome and this shows that the Government is not sure of its financial commitments. For example they seek Rs. 100 for land revenue. It is obvious that it is meant to meet the charges of compensation to be paid to inamdars.

SRI H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Agriculture).—I do not want it for Inamdars. It is purely for the staff to be appointed for implementing the Inams Abolition Bill.

SRI J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Why should not the Revenue Minister work out the probable cost? He says that he is going to meet the charges through reappropriation. If he is going to reappropriate, logically it follows that those items for which the original amount was sanctioned for the works contemplated under that head, will suffer. So the Ministers must be sure of their position and see what steps they are going to take to meet these demands. Without doing this they want us to pass token amounts and that amounts to giving a blank cheque which is a very dangerous policy to be adopted.

Sir, I must state that in view of the present financial position there is need for utmost economy. The Madhava Rao Committee has recommended a series of measures as to how economy could be effected. Till now no effort has been made and I am afraid this report will meet the same fate as the previous report of Raghavendra Rao. We have been urging from the beginning that there is need to economise expenditure. On the other hand the expenditure is mounting year by year.

Similarly we find that many representations of this House have not been fulfilled. For example, the future of the District Boards. I may say the policy adopted by the Government regarding these District Boards does not bring any credit to them. We do not know what their future would be. Sir, I do not know what is it that is coming in the way of the Government or what prevents them from coming to a decision regarding the future of these District Boards. Do they want them to be abolished, or do they want them to he kept under suspension or change the present system of election? You did not listen to the saner advice and you were illadvised. Formerly you thought of adult franchise and then thought of abolishing them and constituting Taluk Boards. You are negligent in everything. The result has been that all the roads have gone to ruts and they are helter-skelter. Even now the Government have no thought of coming to a decision. Is this not an lawful state of affairs? After N. E. S. Blocks came into existence, matters have become worse. Regarding local works I am not sure who is responsible because every institution throws the responsibility on the other. We cannot approach the District Boards. The Deputy Commissioner says he has no control. So much so, nobody is responsible for this state of affairs. The late Chief Minister stated that he was going to constitute Advisory Boards. Where are those Advisory Boards? Of course we do not want them but the pity is you do not implement even your own decisions. At least if you had introduced Advisory Boards it would have been good for a few. Even that has not come into existence. The Deputy Commissioner is helpless. So we do

not know anything about these District Boards.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—There is an Administrative Officer.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Well, there is the Administrative Officer ; I do not want to talk about him. But this much I shall say about these District Boards. It is not complimentary to the Government to be so indifferent, and so unwise as not to take quick decisions. I do not know whether these District Boards have been buried in the ground or flying in the air.

It may be remembered that recently we sanctioned about Rs. 2 lakhs inspite of opposition for the implementation of the Bhoodan movement. The previous Minister in which the present Ministers were also members, went in different directions and collected lands. Many people donated lands, some of them cultivable, some of them uncultivable and many of them perhaps to escape assessment.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Did you donate any land ?

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Sri T. Siddalingaiya approached me. I told him frankly : 'This policy, I am not going to approve of. I am going to offer 50 acres provided you build residential buildings for schools. You are going from place to place to collect lands and I am not going to give you. If you subscribe to my policy then, I will also gladly give you and as it is I do not approve of your policy, and I do not want to be guilty of it'.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Anyhow you found a way out.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Even now that offer is open.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Are you going to donate land with quarters built thereon ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—You build residential quarters and then donate so that it may be a model donation.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I believe it was not a Grihadan movement but Bhoodan movement.

(*Applause*)

I said that I do not approve of that policy. I want to know what is the policy of the Government regarding this movement. They went round the country and made a big show and collected about 28,000 acres of land. We do not hear anything about it today. I want to know, whether they are going to proceed still further ?

I am telling with all sincerity that it is time the Government have to devote itself seriously to all these financial matters. I do not know what the future has in store for us unless you handle the finances of the State wisely. Unless you adopt correct procedure, I am sure the entire State will be in a serious position. These are matters I wanted to bring to the notice of the House. I, therefore, oppose this Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn for Lunch and re-assemble at 10-30 A.M.

The House adjourned for Lunch at Ten of the Clock and met again at Thirty Minutes past ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN (Kolar).—Sir, I would like to make some observations on the Appropriation Bill now before the House. I take it Sir, that the Appropriation Bill must naturally give an occasion to the Members not merely to make their observations with regard to the several items that have gone to make up the Appropriation Bill under reference, but generally on the finances of the country as the appropriation is to be from the Consolidated Fund.

Speaking from that general perspective, I would like to make some remarks. At the outset, it may be necessary also to make it clear that, having been a member of the Madhava Rao Finance Enquiry Committee, I do not want to say much about the general finances of the State, since I am a party to that Report. I have generally and specifically indicated my attitude in regard to the finances of the State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We are also going to take it up for discussion here.

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—We are going to discuss that Report in this House and perhaps I will then have an opportunity of saying something. At this stage, I only want to make one or two observations and request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to consider them. I have no doubt that the observations made by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition that the change in the Finance Minister of the State apart from other considerations which may not be very much germane to the discussion, has this significance, Sir, that there must be an indication regarding the financial structure whether the general financial policy as it obtained all these years would continue. Whether that policy would continue or not is a matter that we and the country are generally interested in knowing. I would therefore request the Hon'ble Finance Minister through you, Sir, to make a categorical statement on this matter, because we must know where we stand. I have to say this because, you will kindly remember that there have been statements made by very many responsible Members of the Ruling Party in the several parts of the State whereby an impression is sought to be conveyed to the country by virtue of those speeches that all is not shaping well with the finances of the State. If that is so, I believe the responsibility must be shared by the then Government fully and if I may say so without meaning any offence to anybody, not personally by the then Chief Minister. This kind of statements that have been made by very responsible members of the Party has given rise to certain misgivings in the country. Therefore, it is necessary that we must, on an occasion like this, have an assurance that notwithstanding such statements that have been made and reported in the press so far, the general position continues to be sound. I say so because, except for one Hon'ble Member who is sitting at the beginning of the Treasury Bench, to-day there is no change at all. As a matter of fact, right from Sri A. G. Ramachandra Rao down to Sri Channabasappa all the members of the Treasury Benches stand and sit in the same old places. I am saying this both figuratively and objectively. These very persons shared the responsibility for the Government of the State jointly under the constitutional provisions. I ask them, Sir, through you, to make it unmistakably clear to the country that so far as the financial position and their policy is concerned it is sound and the same. This is a responsibility which is thrown on them at this stage and if the statements by the Members of the Treasury Bench purport to lend support to the impression created by the statements of the members of the Ruling Party, to that extent they share the discredit as anybody else and if it were otherwise, they would take such credit for themselves as anybody else. I leave the matter there.

Personally Sir, I have greater faith in the present Finance Minister than Sri. Imam. I say that with a great amount of sincerity and I feel I must pay him a compliment also. In fact Sir, I must take this opportunity of congratulating the new Finance Minister. I must state that he has had the courage to take up the financial burden and responsibility of running this Government at a time which is very crucial, in fact, when epoch-making changes are on the anvil, with the onset of a bigger Mysore State before us looming on the horizon, not very distant but very near. I must say that the new Finance Minister has taken a great deal of responsibility upon himself and speaking for myself, I say that I am prepared to give him my whole-hearted support and sympathy.

My next observation in this. We are at a particular stage in the history of our State. On the 1st of November the New State is coming into existence. This is also a stage when the finances of the State must inevitably be integrated into the finances of the New State that is to be and we need an assurance from the Finance Minister while passing this last Appropriation Bill now before us, that he has considered the financial structure of the country *vis-a-vis* the new conditions which must follow

from 1st November. I say that with reference to the background of two considerations. One is this: You will kindly see, Sir, that so far the finances of Bellary are kept separate. Even in this Appropriation Bill, there is a reference to that. Number two So far as the Inter-State expenditure items are concerned, you have stated that as a result of agreement between the Madras and Mysore Governments, you have set apart certain funds. We want to know whether this Government, even before the 1st November, has taken advantage of the constitutional provisions in the States Reorganisation Act and done its part and that the interests of this State have been safeguarded and there is no default on the part of the Government.

The next thing that I want to know is this: We have been hearing that the Santhanam Commission is going to come. This Commission is entrusted with the responsibility of distribution and allocation of revenues and finances between the States and the Centre. That has raised a number of issues also. I want to know, as regards this State comprising the present ten districts, whether this Government has taken full advantage of the provisions of the Act before 1st November. Such an assurance will be necessary as this will be the last occasion when we can ask the Treasury Benches to tell us that so far as the present Mysore State was concerned what is the position that they have taken up before it. I want to ask them, whether it is possible for them to take us into confidence and tell us what they have urged before the Santhanam Commission. As a matter of fact, Sir, you will kindly see in the Madhava Rau Finance Enquiry Committee Report, a chapter has been devoted to this particular question. Suggestions have been made to the Government as regards the case that this State must put forward and that they must develop before the Santhanam Committee. I and many others of this House are very anxious to know as to what is the line of action taken with the Santhanam Commission, and that, particularly, in the light of what is indicated in the Report of the Madhava Rau Committee. I am making this request so that we may know as to where we stand.

Next, it will be necessary to consider some of the press reports that have appeared. Yesterday the Hon'ble the Chief Minister was giving us an indication as regards the new set up of the administrative machinery of the New State, and the names of the top-ranking officers who are going to man the several Departments in the New State. There is a suggestion that they are going to divide the New State into four administrative divisions under Divisional Commissioners, so much to say that instead of one Revenue Commissioner, that we are having, now there will be four Revenue Commissioners in the New State. I want to know whether it is possible for Government to take us into confidence and say whether the new administrative set up that they have thought of, is really advantageous from the financial and administrative point of view. I want a statement to be made either in this Session or in the adjourned Session as regards the administative changes that are contemplated by virtue of either the Inter-State Officers' Meetings or the Inter-State Ministers' Meetings. This House must be taken into confidence in this matter and we want to have a blue-print or a whitepaper as it were and if necessary and if it commended itself to the Government we may have a sort of 'an-hour' discussion on some of these changes, so that we may see what contribution the Hon'ble Members of this House could make in a matter so vital to the entire State. I hope to share in the wisdom of these Ministers and their officers; perhaps some of us on this side, may also make some useful contribution in a matter of this kind if it came before us. As a matter of fact, when we look at all the reported changes, some of them may not be very happy. But, by this I do not propose to say that an opportunity must be given to this House to discuss the merits and demerits of the persons concerned. But the general principles

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involved must come up before us and if an opportunity is given, it would be very good.

Next, it looks as though, as I was saying in the lounge yesterday without meaning any offence to anybody, this is Sri Siddaveerappa's session; right from the 20th to this minute, it is Sri Siddaveerappa's Nationalisation Bills that are coming up. This raises a very important question. Sir, nationalisation is the call which should certainly be welcomed. At the same time we should like to understand from the financial point of view, what would be the position here. There is the B.T.C. nationalisation, the nationalisation of T-Narasipur Filatures and the Spun Silk Factory of Sri V. Venkatappa's place is also coming up. On the top of it all, there is the acquisition of the Kolar Gold Mines. This is a question of policy. But, from the financial point of view, how do we stand? I expected that the Minister would tell us, while moving the motion for consideration of the the Appropriation Bill, some of these major changes and issues. After hearing him I thought we would be able to offer our remarks. I am not one of those, Sir, who say that all is alarming. I do not say that a fourteen lakhs is something of the last straw which will break the camel's back. But, there is a general financial structure affected by them and I feel we must have a definite statement with regard to this financial structure. The need is all the more when the new State is coming into being and we should know where we are. Doubts have been expressed, some times quite honestly, in some quarters of this House that all these changes together would go this way or that way. In terms of rupees, annas, pies, it may not be something alarming. But, we must to know where we stand.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—Sir, I thank you very much for having given me an opportunity for expressing my views on the Appropriation Bill. As the clauses of the Appropriation Bill themselves indicate, the Bill is intended to authorise Government to spend from the Consolidated fund items that were contained in the Supplementary Demands that were passed yesterday. I will confine myself only to those issues. Sir, the Supplementary Demands passed by this House yesterday had two parts—Demands within the revenue account and Demands outside the revenue account. Demand outside the revenue account relate to the taking over of the Silk Filatures. Outside the revenue account automatically means that the finances that Government intend to invest comes from outside the revenue account and that too from borrowed funds. So, necessarily when Government invest money from the borrowed funds, the concerns that Government should take must be on commercial lines; because borrowed funds will have to be paid interest and therefore the working should be satisfactory as to not only to meet the commitments of the State but also to give something to the revenue accounts of the State. Government would be investing as nearly as twenty lakhs of rupees on filatures; it is a very good move. We will be having after 1st November not only six filatures but also that of Kollegal. So, it would be a sufficiently large amount. Governmental procedure would not be all right for working of filatures. It is such an important industry that latitude would be necessary in working this industry. Therefore I suggest to the Finance Minister that when he is taking up the question of running filatures in Mysore State, it would be better if a Corporation is set up for the working of this industry. I want to press that suggestion because when the investment is heavy, when the working should be quick and efficient, Governmental procedure and redtapism would not help. It is a very heavy responsibility and I congratulate the Minister for having taken that responsibility. But, at the same time, I insist on him to set up a Corporation which would greatly facilitate the working of these undertakings. He has the experience of Kanakapura works. Answer was furnished to a question that sales have

dropped from ten lakhs to three lakhs. That means organisation for marketing is also necessary. Working of these concerns depend mostly on the way in which we market the goods. This problem should be studied properly. I go even a step further and suggest to constitute a committee to suggest the way in which these matters should be worked out. You are going to take the factory straight away. By the experience gained, it would be worth-while if Government consider the question of constituting a Corporation.

Sir, the Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that the Spun Silk Mills would also be taken over. It is very essential that the by-products should be not only used in India but they must be exported outside also. This question of selling the by-products should also be considered. The Government must consider all these aspects.

Secondly, I think very little has been done for the improvement of charka reelers. Good many people are against it. Incidentally the Government also have interested themselves in the improvement of the position of charka reelers and marketing.

Sir, in the last budget speech the Minister for Finance was pleased to say that the Government would consider the question of labour participating in the management. Now, in the light of the Essential Service Maintenance Act all the workers would be Government employees. So, representation of their grievances or redress of their grievances would only be by an appeal to Government. Even amendment before this House seeks to niclude the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act. Therefore, labour participation in the mangement would be a very important factor and Government would do well to have that also in view.

Lastly, Sir, there is an item here which seeks 1 lakh 67 thousand to be obtained for settling Inter-State debt. From the Explanation I notice that it is a debt incurred by the Government of Madras and we have to pay under the provisions of Andhra Act. In Mysore State we have built up actually a fund called Sinking Fund. I would like to know whether the composite State of Madras had not built up any Sinking Fund; if so, did they invest anything? If they have built up, have we got the portion that we were entitled to have?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That question does not arise. It is all laid down under the Andhra Act regarding the percentage of assets and liabilities that will have to be apportioned between the three States. I do not know how that comes into the picture here. We are only to follow the procedure laid down in the Act.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The Hon'ble Minister was pleased to say that a procedure has been laid down in the Andhra Act in respect of sharing of assets and liabilities. Sinking Fund constitutes an asset. I would like to know whether this Government have received any share; I would amend myself to that extent. With these remarks I would oppose this Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ಪೀಮಿ, ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಕಾರಣ: ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅನಮಂಜನತೆಯಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರ ಅಶೋಕ್ತರ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉದಾಸೀನತೆಯಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಬಹುವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡರೂ ಆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಮಳೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೈರು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಂದರ್ಲೂ ಅಲ್ಪ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕಾಣೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಾಗುವುದು ಕೂಡ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ.

11 A.M.

ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಮಳೆ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಜನರ ದಿಕ್ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಬೆಳೆಗಳೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದನ-ಕರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಿನಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ. ಮೇಲಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದೀತು. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ 1-2 ತಿಂಗಳು ಮುಗಿದಮೇಲೆ ಹುಲ್ಲು-ನೀರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜನಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಕ್ಷಾಮದ ಅಭಾವ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಕ್ಷಾಮ ಪೀಡಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ದೊರೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಜನೋಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.)

ವರು ಕ್ಯೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಆಹಾರದ ಕೊರತೆಯಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗಾದರೂ ತಾವು ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಜನರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ದಿನಸಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಾಗೂ ಒಂದಾವರ್ತಿ ಅವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಂಥ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಆ ಗಾಬರಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಜನರು ಇವರು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುವ ಆಹಾರ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಲು ಭಯಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಸಂಗಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲವೆಯೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವರ ಆದ್ಯಕರ್ತವ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ತಕಾವಿ ಸಾಲ ನೀಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳಿವೆ. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೂ ಬಾರದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಲ ಸಿಗುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಸಾಲದ ಹಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕರು ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಅವರಿಗಿನ್ನೂ ಹಣ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಅಡಳಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾಗ್ಯೂ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸುಖ ರಾಜ್ಯವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೆಂಥ ಸುಖ ರಾಜ್ಯವೋ ನಾನು ಕಾಣೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನೂ ಈ ಸಾಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಹಾಕಿ ವರ್ಷದ ಮೇಲಾದರೂ ಅವುಗಳು ಮಾರಾಟದಲ್ಲೇ ಇರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ದೊರೆಕಿಲ್ಲ. ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಕೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಇದು ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ನಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಈ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 6 ತಿಂಗಳು ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರಲ್ಲಿ 6 ತಿಂಗಳು ಓಡಾಡಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ವೃಥಾ ಕಾಲಹರಣವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ; ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿದೆ. ರೈತನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ತನ್ನ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವೃಥಾ ತಿರುಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ನೀವು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಿರುಗ ಬೇಡಿ ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಾವೇಕೆ ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಬಾರದು? ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಾವು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಉಪಕಾರವೇ ಸರಿ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಇನಾಂ ರದ್ದಿಯಾತಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಒಂದು ಟೋಕನ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಐಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ ಅವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಹಾಗೆ ಇದು ಒಂದು ''ಬ್ಲಾಂಕ್ ಚೆಕ್'' ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೇ ಸರಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ತಾವು ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕ್ಯೆಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಲ್ಲವೇ?

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—If there is any repetition in my argument you may pull me up, Sir. ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರು ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ನುಮ್ಮನೆ ಹಣ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಲು ನಮಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡಿಯೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಇವರಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವುದು? ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಟೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 1,300 ಇನಾಂ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಸರ್ವೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಕ್ಯೆಗೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೂ 'ಮಿನ-ಮೇಷ' ಎಣಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ಆಖ್ಯೈರುವರೆಗೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ತಾರೀಖಿನಿಂದ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಖರವಾಗಿ ಏಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ? ಇಂಥ ಅಸಂಬದ್ಧವಾದುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಸಾಲದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮೊನ್ನೆತಾನೆ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್‌ಲೋನ್ಸನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರೀಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಾಲದ ಬಾಂಡುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರ ಮೂರನೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆಗೆ ಇಳಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ . . . .

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಎರಡನೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಸಾಲದ ಬಾಂಡುಗಳ ದರ್ಜೆ ಶೇಕಡ 98¼%ಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಮೂರನೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನ್ನ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದ್ದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ. ಮೊದಲನೆ ದರ್ಜೆ 99 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಎರಡನೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆ 98¾ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. 98¼ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮೂರನೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆ. ಸಚಿವರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದರ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿದ್ದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಇವರೇ ಕಾರಣರು. ಇದು ತೀರ ಖಂಡನೀಯವಾದುದು. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕಾಲ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ, ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಜನರಲ್ ಅಡ್ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರೇಷನ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಾಬುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾದಂಥವುಗಳಾಗಿವೆ. ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಟೋಕನ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ತಸ್ಸಿನ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾವು ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನೂ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅರಿತುಕೊಂಡಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಡಳಿತ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ದೋಷದೋಷಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರೈಮರಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ-ಲೋಯರ್ ಸೆಕೆಂಡರಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಇಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿ

ದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಶಾಲಾ-ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳನ್ನೂ 'ನರ್ಸ್ರೀದಯ ದಿವಸ'ದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಪುನಃ ಮೊದಲಿದ್ದಂತೆಯೇ ಜೂನ್ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಹಿಂದಿದ್ದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಜನರು ಛೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಛೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಖಂಡಿತ ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಜನರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿವರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೇಖನಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ನಿಲುವೇನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ. ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ ಬಹುಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯದೇನೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಛೀಗೆ ದಿನಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಛೀಗೆ ಇವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸೋ ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ "ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮಗೆ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹುಡುಗರೆಲ್ಲ ಭೇಕಾದರೆ ದೇಶಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಹೋಗಲಿ" ಎನ್ನುವುದಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಡಲಿ.

ಈ ದಿವಸ ಧೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏಕಾಏಕಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರು ತಯಾರಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ—ನಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಆರ್ಡರ್. ಛೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಹೋದರೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವೇನಾಯಿತು ? ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಂದಂತೆ ಕಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಛೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ತೀರ ಅಸಂಬದ್ಧವಾದ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಇದನ್ನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, when I introduced this Bill I never expected that this will take so much time and the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition would start his speech with a bombshell reviewing the entire financial position of the State on an Appropriation Bill like this. After all this Appropriation (Nos.3) Bill is for the approval of the House for a very small amount of Rs. 8 lakhs. There are some new items of expenditure. A question was asked as to why we had sought for a token grant of Rs. 100 without stating the specific money required. So far as the new service items are concerned, it has no—where been defined as to what a new item of service is. In various States the Public Accounts Committee have examined this question and to suit their own circumstances they have laid down certain findings or principles under which any item may be called a new item. In our State also the Public Accounts Committee have examined this question. They have laid down certain principles as to what item of expenditure may be classified as a new item and which ought to come before the Legislature by way of demand for grant. Following the directions given by the Public Accounts Committee we have framed certain rules and principles and according to them we have been following as to what item may be called as a new item of service. I would like to appeal to the Leader of the Opposition to understand that when I say that this new item of expenditure has to be voted I know there are sufficient funds available with the Government.....

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Then it is clear that it is not a new item.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—This is a new item of expenditure as it comes under the classification laid down by the Public Accounts Committee. If you want I will place the details before the House.

What has happened is this. There are sufficient funds available. But, as the House is aware, on the 31st October 1956 all the demands that we voted for the current year will lapse. The new State comes into being. There is a certain provision in the States Reorganisation Act according to which the new item of expenditure will have to be certified by the Governor in the circumstances when the Legislature may not be able to immediately vote it. The whole thing was explained yesterday when these demands were taken up in greater detail. I therefore feel that the Leader of the Opposition may kindly bear in mind Rule 129 of our Rules of Procedure wherein the procedure to be adopted is stated. I could have been very content by making general replies. But now that various questions have been raised by the Leader of the Opposition, Sri K. Pattabhiraman and my other two friends who spoke on this occasion, if I do not

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reply to their points, it is liable to be misconstrued. I know, as Minister incharge of the portfolio of finance temporarily until the new State comes into being, the responsibility of discharging this business to the best of my abilities. has fallen me I thank Hon'ble Sri K. Pattabhiraman for the very kind and generous words he said about me.

How I never expected so many doubts about the present financial position would be haunting the Members of this Hon'ble House. I am glad Sri K. Pattabhiraman has said, he is not a pessimist, though of course it is the assigned lot of the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—He has become desperate.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Desperate attempts always yield desperate results. The financial position of our State has been explained quite a large number of times. The Hon'ble Members wanted to know whether there is any change in the financial policy of the Government. So far as I know, as one responsible for the financial position of the State, we have not envisaged any substantial or major change in the policy of the Government so far as the financial position is concerned. We have always kept in view, the shape of things to come and we are now working under the orbit of the mandate that has been given to us when the Budget was passed in the current year. We have not thought of any substantial changes. We have not thought of very many big changes in the structure, except of course.... .

Sri K. PATTABHIRAMAN.—Is the word "substantial" being used deliberately and with a purpose?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Yes, Sir. When I say, 'substantial' I have it in mind. We have been thinking of certain things which we have not finalised. Take for instance the assurance given by the Hon'ble Leader of the House the other day about the pay structure of our N.G.Os. This is a matter which is engaging our constant attention. Take for instance also the policy of nationalisation which the Hon'ble Member was good enough to see. He wants to know the financial implication of all the policies that were evolved about nationalisation. This is a very good question and I would like to assure him that I will make a short statement about the financial implication of the policy of nationalisation that we are now following probably, Sir, on Monday.

Apart from this, I have not envisaged any change in the financial structure of our State. The Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition has stated that our financial position is not good, if I have understood him correctly. I would like to request him again to dispel that kind of doubt that is haunting his mind. I would like to assure him by placing before him substantial data that the financial position of this State that of is quite as bright if not brighter than thar of any other State.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I based my observation on the Report of the Finance Enquiry Committee. Nobody will be more glad than myself if my fears are disproved.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—We have submitted a memorandum to the Finance Commission, which probably my friend is not aware of. The Finance Commission is seized of the whole question. You were saying that will be having a over-all deficit of 12.5 crores during the next five years for the existing State of Mysore. It is nothing unusual. But I do not see anything to scare me away because of this deficit budget.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—I am not at all scared.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Then there is no need to become an alarmist. So far as the deficit Budget is concerned, I believe we discussed that aspect of it to some extent when we dealt with the Second Five-Year Plan. Broadly speaking, if we look at the financial position of the last five years. 1951—52 showed a deficit of only —4.02 lakhs.

1952—53	surplus 75.23 lakhs
1953 -54	deficit -11.16 lakhs
1954—55	deficit -42.54 lakhs

1955—56 budget was framed for a deficit of 409.87 lakhs. Bu tactual accounts, I am sure will show a sub-

stantially low figure. Sir, take the expenditure on capital works during the period :

1951—52	...	320.13 lakhs
1952—53	...	472.34 lakhs
1953 54	...	469.15 lakhs
1954—55	...	610.03 lakhs
1955—56	...	1241.52 lakhs

Take the capital account. The expenditure that has taken place in the country during these five years, for instance on irrigation works, Bhadra, Thunga, Nugu and other works :

1951—52	...	243.32 lakhs
1952—53	...	283.52 lakhs
1953—54	...	234.61 lakhs
1954—55	...	370.8 lakhs
1955—56	...	529.62 lakhs

not to speak of our investment on industries, electric power and those that come outside the category of the Plan period.

Therefore, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition is himself aware that all these developmental works have been going on at a tremendous speed, at a speed unprecedented in the history of this State. It is but natural that we had to depend to a very large extent on the loans and grants that we expect from the Central Government like any other State. There is nothing unusual about it. I do not feel that it is right to draw an adverse inference regarding the financial stability of the State. I think, Sir, for the present it is sufficient if I state only that much of it.

Regarding the increase of the finances of the New State, the Hon'ble Member Sri Pattabhi Raman wanted to know what exactly it is. For the present Mysore State, we have given a memorandum to the Finance Commission enclosing therein the Report of the Madhava Rau Committee. That is a very useful Report. I have looked into it. It gives us an indication as to the present position of our finances. Regarding the other States, I believe, and I understand, the Finance Commission themselves have been getting figures from the concerned States with regard to the areas that come into the New State of Mysore and they have been collecting figures. So far as Mysore State is concerned, we have been collecting figures and we have been still getting some figures from some States. We have to draw a full picture. Almost within about a few days we will have that picture before us. That process has been going on.

Then Sri S. Sreenivasa Iyengar said, what about the silk industry that is now proposed to be taken over. He suggested that for the efficient management a corporation may be set up. It is a good idea which requires to be examined. It is, I believe, going to be a very major industrial sector on the public side and if we are able to take up Channapatna concern, we will have complete grip over the sericultural industry in the State. That suggestion will, I am sure, in due course be, examined.

He further asked, what about labour participation. So far as that is concerned, Government announced their policy in April 1956. We appointed a Committee. We have invited representatives of labour to sit in that Committee and give us an agreed scheme as to how it can be done. The committee for reasons best known to themselves have not been able to come to any understanding and give us a report. It is still there. Its report has not yet come before us. I believe Sri Venkatesh is in that Committee. That report has not yet come. In fact, in all major industrial concerns run by the Government, the President or the Secretaries or other office-bearers of the labour associations, have been associated with it. I agree with him that charka silk is very important. By and large, filature silk in the State counts only for about a small fraction—may be 10 or 15 per cent out of the total silk production in the State. We know that in view of the importance of charka silk, we have also to popularise the domestic basins. I am glad to see that the Central Silk Board, knowing the strategic importance of Mysore State with regard to the silk industry, have agreed to shift their headquarters to Bangalore. Orders are passed and now they are searching for suitable accommodation and after the Central Silk Board is situated in Bangalore, I am sure, it will be much easier to have

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close collaboration with that important body so that we may bring about all the required changes we want to effect for the promotion of this industry.

I believe yesterday when Demands were moved for Supplementary Grants, much discussion has taken place on certain points. I feel I need hardly refer to them on this occasion. With this assurance, which I feel is sufficient for the occasion, I pray that the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition and other Hon'ble Members of the House will be pleased to give a unanimous accord for the passage of this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER.—Clauses the 2 and 3 question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Schedule. The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Title and Preamble

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1956, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54.

MR. SPEAKER.—The next item is, excess grants, for three years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—There is a slight printing mistake. It is printed as 1954-55, it should be read as 1951-1952, 1952-53, 1953-54.

MR. SPEAKER.—The procedure to be adopted in connection with Excess Grants is also the same that was adopted in regard to Grants. Therefore discussion has to close today at the appointed time. With the consent of the House, I want to fix the time limit for each speaker.

SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narasipur).—May I make a submission Sir. When once Demands for Excess Grants are placed before the House, the discussion on the Public Accounts Committees would be really unnecessary. The Demand Report for Excess Grants are based on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Therefore the Public Accounts Committee Report should first be taken into consideration. Then only we can vote Excess Grants as pointed out by the Public Accounts Committee.

11-30 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—At the earlier part of the day I have already remarked that the Public Accounts Committee Report should have precedence over this. I also said that it is not irregular or illegal to take this first. If the Public Accounts Committee Report is taken up to-day, there would not be sufficient time for Hon'ble Members to discuss it. Therefore, I wanted to postpone it to some other day.

SRI S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I never questioned the legality or otherwise. I suggested that discussion on